

TO THE PUBLIC.

extended the witness for the plaintiff, but courteously, so that all the facts were fairly presented. Then rising for the defense, he said in substance, "Gentlemen of the Jury, my client was evidently in fault here, and, though it is a hard case, law holds the solvent master responsible for the reckless driving of his insolvent companion. You will of course be obliged to render a verdict against us; but I beg to consider that there was no malice in the premises for evil intent, only carelessness, which we deeply regret, and are willing to make for. I trust you will agree with me that this is no case for exemplary damages." He spoke many minutes in this strain, and the result was a verdict of sum \$200, where a lawyer of indifferent stamp, commencing with an attempt to discredit and bully the witnesses for the plaintiff, and winding up with a long speech exemplifying the effects of blinding the old lady for not getting out of the way, would have easily been "put in" for \$2,000.

Many a lawyer damages himself irretrievably by undue efforts to save his client. The habit of insulting adverse witnesses on the stand, by a sneering, supercilious manner, implying distrust of their veracity of their ability to go through his hull, is almost universal, and will yet lead to the knocking down of some of the impudent perpetrators if the Courts persist in neglecting their duty in the premises. Very few witnesses go into Court voluntarily, or without serious inconvenience, and to be subjected then to rudeness and insult from men perfectly at home and speaking under no responsibility to tell the truth, while they (the witnesses) are confused by the novelty and painful prominence of their position, hampered by the solemnity of an oath, and every way disengaged from repelling impertinence—this is a combination of cowardice and cruelty which can hardly be elsewhere paralleled. And besides, the lawyer almost always injures his cause by haltering a witness on the stand, whatever it may seem lucrative on him to do in his summing up. A too willing witness should always be encouraged to go on as if no one suspected or questioned his veracity, until he has his whole story and fixed himself where two or three rocking questions will surely use him up.

Lawyers too often forget that the witness they brought of the party they chisel to-day may hold quite a different relation to them to-morrow. It is now nearly twenty years since a lawyer did as out of an honest debt by pleading no notice or protest and impugning the testimony (as to time) of the witness by whom the fact of protest was proved. The lawyer knew perfectly well that the protest had been made, and that his client had himself received the money for the note on which he appeared only as endorser. That lawyer has since filled some important stations, and may yet fill others, but if he shall ever need our certificate to his honesty, we shall be under the painful necessity of withholding it.

But we did not intrude to teach the gentleman of the bar their trade, and will here break off, trusting that the topic so fairly broached by Mr. Kimball may receive further and more searching discussion. It is by no means exhausted.—N. Y. Tribune.

For the Herald.

Is it not singular that our health should be placed under the direction of those whose interest lies in our being sick? The peace and quiet of our town in the hands of those whose interest lies in our dissipation and strife! The selection of a liquor-trial jury, to the hands of one who receives two dollars for every time they disagree.

A BOARD.—What is a board, like?

"A board is a piece of wood that is not a plank, nor a clip, nor a scullin."

"What is a board Jon?"

"A board, Jon, is a parcel of men what don't know one house from another, an they goes round, making marks in his books, and chalking down money for poor folks to fork over to the tax collector."

"What is a board Tom?"

"A board is a set of fellows what drinks rum, and takes ten dollars from every man what sells rum, so that they can pay their own rum bills."

"What is a board Sam?"

A board is a body of individuals who are the nicest sort of folks before the election, but after the election they get the swells, a very eminent disease on the western continent. The swells operates on the intestinal canals of the peritonium, and frequently enlarges the thorax. It inflates the epidermis of capillaries in the mucous membranes of the mouth and lips. Thus it operates on the imagination, and they talk about things they don't understand, and make laws of which they are entirely ignorant. This disease engenders another, called the flag or pancakes, which always terminates fatally, and generally before the time of election.

You have giving me no definition of four boards. You are all right, and can now have a recess of fifteen minutes.—I Williamsburg Press.

And why did I act? Because I felt that either fanaticism or the accomplishment of sinister ends was the lever of the whole movement; but that a very few years before we had taken an old ragged and closed house, and by much exertion and in considerable outlay we had made at least a fair village hotel, & by endeavoring to keep it orderly had made for it a highly respectable patronage; that as usual at the beginning of the year, as a law-abiding citizen, license to keep a tavern with the liquor privilege was desired and expected from the Board of Trustees, but not being able to get it from this source, having applied to & obtained it from the county court, and that in the opinion of many we then had a sound and lawful license; and that after all this there to be drawn up as a culprit answer to charge of a crime of which the I could not see I was guilty; feeling in view of all the circumstances that my rights and privileges as a peaceable citizen were outraged, I could not fail to be exasperated.

Respecting the last election of Trustees referred to in their "outlines of history," I must be allowed to differ from the statement, that it was "an animated struggle which the greatest exertions were made on both sides." So far as I was concerned in that election I simply went to the polls during the day and that in the afternoon, not rated, and did no more.

I took no part for I knew we could get no untrammeled expression relative to the Hause having license; believing that we would be run over again with the portentous cry of whisky or no whisky.

The analysis of the vote then given as appears in their offhand "History" is surely to be regarded as a wonderful mathematical hyperbole that would command the attention of the most learned of the cry (?)

It is scarcely necessary to notice their propositions to submit to the decision of a majority of the jury in their trials, but doubtless if such propositions were ever made, they will be judged to have been based upon a knowledge that they would thus convict us; and it really appears to be a novel and ludicrous idea, taken in any aspect.

I do not feel it incumbent on me to defend our County Judge as I consider him; fully able to answer for himself, but the reason given as the grounds upon which Judge Finnell discharged the prisoners are not only glib but are in fact a tissue of misrepresentations. It is known to every one that was in the Court House at that time, and there was a large collection present then, that Mr. H. R. French was discharged upon the response of the Jailer to the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, upon a motion made by his attorney, which was so plain that the attorney for the Trustees made no resistance. In the case of Mr. Hastings while the Court held the doctrine that in view of all the surrounding circumstances the court and not the witness was to be the Judge whether his testimony would exonerate or make himself infamous, yet he remarked there were cases where the witness in answering a particular question would know that his answer would lead to his crimination, and that under such a state of case he would have the right to Judge for himself. I would just here further remark that a writ of *Habeas Corpus* commands the Jailer that he bring the body of the individual before the Judge, and show cause why he was committed, and of his detention, which the Jailer's response failed to do; but merely said they were committed by order of M. Stevenson, Police Judge of Geo town, or words of that import. Whether the alleged offence for which they were sent to jail can be substantiated or not, he that as it may, the informality of the imprisonment in both cases was clear and unquestionable; and upon this question allow me to state the opinions of the eminent lawyers, which appear in their hull, are not brought to bear. They give no opinion as to the legal form and manner of imprisoning, but simply state what may be a cause for imprisonment.

Citizens: friends and foes, I ask you to observe well this point, and decide whether the jurisdiction of the Board over Liquor selling as derived from their charter is not by their own showing intended to reach others and not ours? Recollect from their own charter that derive all their power, and that it has been in force since the year 1816 or 7, but no effort was ever made by virtue thereof to take away license from the Taverns till the year 1833.

Then it is not strange a lapse of 6 or 7 years passed before it was discovered that the Hotels of Georgetown were the nuisances to guard against which the town charter was expressly obtained; and notwithstanding for several years of that time the distinguished legal gentleman who drafted and in person obtained the passage of the charter, was chairman of the Board of Trustees but that neither by him or his colleagues was the spirit of any such provision recognized in it.

"In conformity with this charter" they proceed to say, "the Board of Trustees on the 4th day of January 1833, having a position before them signed by upwards of 30 legal voters determined to grant tavern license without the privilege of selling liquor." In reference to this position I wish it remembered that in the question of Licensing the Hotels was not settled. The question, whether to grant license to everybody who might apply to no person whatever were the only alternatives offered, and was thus explained and persistently advocated by those who got up the petition. Then it appears that 80 men, rather than have granted universal and indiscriminate license, signed a petition got up by one or two individuals to license none at all, "License none or all" being made their motto. And numbers signed it without reflecting that it would affect the Hotels. The proof of which is they signed a counter petition expressly asking for license for the Hotels.

Next they say "Thereupon the Board of Trustees on the 6th of January ('33) passed an order that the subject should be referred to a direct vote of the citizens and appointed the 16th of January for the election" &c. Now in this "election" as with the petition the same unfairness was shown, the same cry of whisky or no whisky was made the only issue. The naked question of granting the Hotels license was not met or made and I challenge the proof. I assert too, that then as now, the sentiment of the town, fairly bad, to be in favor of the Hotels having liquor license.

I now come to what every one who knows you will consider the most arrogant and perverted statement in this their official "history."

After stating that the honor of another Hotel keeper had been pledged "that the prosecution was dismissed, that he would not sell any more until the court of appeals had decided the question" and that upon this pledge being given the counsel for the Trustees "agreed that the case should be continued indefinitely, they go on to say "the case against Barkley & Jones was disposed of in the same way and for the same reason!" I say—"That is not true, but false in letter and in spirit; and so far from truth as others will testify, when the proposition was made to me I treated it with prompt and indulgent contempt and without the shadow or appearance of assent.

James BARKLEY.

Is LIMBO.—The last number of the Georgetown Herald came to us draped in the usual marks of mourning. Upon glancing over its columns we were surprised to find that it was occasioned by the untimely juggling of its editor, because he had refused to "peach upon his friends before some 'petty, tyrannical dispensers of Law.' An editor in jail must be a queer sight, and an editor scribbling for his paper while looking through the 'ten of diamonds,' must queer.

We know not how to express our indignation at his outrage against a member of the fraternity. But slack and ales! to what base uses we must come at last! Friend French has our sympathy, and we hope that when he is once more in his sanctum, he will make his perse-

utors feel the lash in such a way, that they will send no more such ugly-looking officers of the law after him as the portrait of the one he gave us in his last issue. It makes us shudder to contemplate him.—Yoman.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge.

It gives us pleasure to see that our distinguished Representative in Congress wherever commands admiration and respect, and that his splendid talents and high moral and political worth are duly appreciated by the people of the whole Union.

He was in Covington and Cincinnati a few days ago, and, while there, the *Enquirer*, gave him the following just and beautiful complimentary paragraph, for which the editors will receive the thanks of all Maj. B.'s numerous friends in Kentucky:

John C. Breckinridge.

Among the noble band of men who in the House of Representatives stood firmly by the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and powerfully contended by their influence in its passage, was JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, the able and eloquent Democratic Representative from Kentucky. Although a Southern man in location, he is national in his feelings and principles; and notwithstanding his youth and brief Congressional service, he is everywhere recognized as one of the leading members of the House of Representatives.

Gifted with the finest talents, this young and eloquent champion of democracy made a favorable impression upon the country soon after he took his seat in Congress, and the most confident predictions in regard to his future career were then made, which his course since has not disappointed but justified. He has surprised effectually all the great Democratic measures which have come before that body, particularly the law organizing Territorial governments in Nebraska and Kansas. The brilliant speech which he made upon that question, soon after it had been laid upon the table, upon motion of Mr. CUTTING, his expose of the treacherous conduct of that gentleman, his eloquent opposition in its behalf, rendered it most essential service throughout the country with the democratic masses, and was not without its influence at Washington. We are glad to learn that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, who is now in this city, is in good health not enervated in the least by the fatigues of the late excited and protracted session of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—

Senate.—Mr. Douglas offered a resolution to amend the joint rules of the two houses, provided that the first session of every future Congress shall adjourn at 12 o'clock M., on the first Monday in June—laid over. The bill regulating the pay of the deputy postmasters, was returned from the House with the Senate's amendment. The action of the House was carried in and the bill is now passed. Mr. Walker stated that the friends of the homestead bill would insist upon making it the special order from day to day till disposed of also that they would endeavor to have some action taken on the vetoed insane land bill during the present week.

House.—The resolutions providing for the adjournment on the 14th of August was taken up to-day.

A motion to amend by striking out 14th August and inserting from July 17th to October 17th was made.

After a long debate the amendment was adopted and the resolution passed. The House went into committee on the general appropriation bill. Mr. Brooks spoke on the subject of the Pacific railroad. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1854.

House.—Mr. Singleton severely commented on the course of Mr. Fillmore for having submitted to Spain relative to Cuban affairs. He spoke of various outrages committed by Spain against the United States, and advocated a demand for instant indemnity for outrages, and assurances that the like shall not be repeated. Should Spain refuse, he was in favor of bringing all of the power of the United States to blockade the island and take possession of it.

Mr. Lathrop spoke on the same subject. He was opposed to acquiring Cuba by any unjust war. We should not resort to force so long as there was a way to avoid it. If Spain attempts to lay the island waste to spite us, and make it a nuisance because we desire its acquisition, let us enter complaints and abate the nuisance.

Mr. Cobb was in favor of Cuba coming in as a ripe apple from a tree. He entered his solemn protest against this government or individuals engaging in unlawful expeditions and seizing the island.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

Senate.—Mr. Pearce, from the finance committee, reported a bill for the settlement of the claims of Texas creditors. The bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay those creditors who have bonds or other evidences of debt for which revenues were pledged, and coming within the act of September, 1850, six millions and a half dollars to be divided *pro rata*. It also provides that no payments are to be made unless a roceup be given relinquishing all claims on the United States.

The vetoed land bill was then taken up, and Mr. Clayton is now speaking.

House.—The House took up the bill increasing the rate of postage.

Gerrit Smith offered an amendment providing that the Post-Office Department be abolished at the end of two years and leave the matter of carrying the mails to private enterprise, when it would be done better and cheaper.

Pending the discussion, the House went into committee on the general appropriation bill, and, after a short debate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 16.

Senate.—The private calendar was taken up, and a bill to renew Hiram Moore and John Hascall's patent for harvesting read and rejected.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

House.—Mr. Olds offered a substitute to the bill shifting the expense of the franking privilege from the Post-Office to the Treasury Department, was rejected.

The original bill, changing the present rate of postage on single letters to 5 and 10 cents. The former for distances under 3,000 miles and the latter for over that distance, was then 10 to put on passage, when, on motion of Mr. Washburn, of Maine, it was laid on the table. Yeas 41, nays 51.

John C. Breckinridge.

RESPECTFULLY announces at the solicitation of many friends, that he will open his classes in Georgetown, at Apollo Hall on Monday next at 17th street.

Mr. R. has for several years visited annually the Eastern cities, sparing neither time or expense in obtaining a thorough proficiency in his profession, and keeping himself fully conversant with the progress of the art, and hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a share of patronage.

Terms \$10. for 30 lessons.

A class for Gentlemen will be open each Monday night.

Speakers positively forbidden, but Patrons may obtain cards of admission.

A List for signatures can be seen at the Georgetown Hotel.

Hours of teaching, day class from 9 to 12 in the morning and from 3 to 6 in the afternoon—night class from 7 to 9.

June 15, 1854-14-1.

NEWSPAPER WRITING.—Though however body effects secrecy, it is secret known to all the town, that almost every camp and man in political life has now and then used the newspaper, the most powerful engine there is for acting upon popular; an acquaintance of ours calling on one of the bishops, had to wait beside him until he finished a leader for a daily paper. Several political chiefs effect little secrecy respecting the fact of their contributing to newspapers, though they, of course do not wish to be identified with all their contributions. You may think it very easy to write an article for a newspaper, said a Cabinet Minister at a public dinner recently, "but try it!"—[London paper.]

THE GEORGETOWN KENTUCKY HERALD.—The Georgetown Kentucky Herald came to us this week dressed in mourning, and was eagerly looked to see who was dead. We found it was only a temporary civil death occasioned by the imprisonment of its editor because he did not choose to inform the authorities of his town of those whom he may have seen partaking of the stimulating beverage at the Hotel. It was not for a debt contracted to supply delinquent subscribers with his paper!—N. Y. Record.

GEOGETOWN DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. D. D. RICHARDSON,

RESPECTFULLY announces at the solicitation of many friends, that he will open his classes in Georgetown, at Apollo Hall on Monday next at 17th street.

Mr. R. has for several years visited annually the Eastern cities, sparing neither time or expense in obtaining a thorough proficiency in his profession, and keeping himself fully conversant with the progress of the art, and hopes by a faithful discharge of his duties to merit a share of patronage.

Terms \$10. for 30 lessons.

A class for Gentlemen will be open each Monday night.

Speakers positively forbidden, but Patrons may obtain cards of admission.

A List for signatures can be seen at the Georgetown Hotel.

Hours of teaching, day class from 9 to 12 in the morning and from 3 to 6 in the afternoon—night class from 7 to 9.

June 15, 1854-14-1.

SCOTT FARM!

I will sell, on reasonable terms, the farm lately owned and occupied by John Herndon, deceased, as a family residence; containing about 255 acres. Said farm is finely situated, in Scott county, Ky., on the road leading from Georgetown to Cynthiana and about 24 miles North East of the former place. It is well watered by excellent ponds and never failing springs, and under a high state of cultivation. Persons wishing a farm would do well to call and see immediately.—Also!

MY RESIDENCE!

Situated on the East and of Main Street in Georgetown, Ky., one formerly owned and occupied by Dr. Malone, &c. For particulars apply to.

SIDNEY L. HERNDON.

Georgetown, Ky.

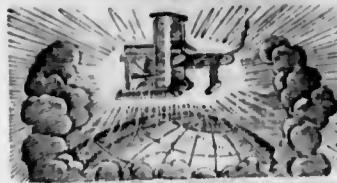
June 15, 1854-14-1.

NOTICE.

PERSONS paying their taxes

THE HERALD.

"Time, Faith and Energy."



HENRY R. FRENCH, EDITOR

GEORGETOWN:

THURSDAY, - - - JUNE 22, 1854

Samuel Bailey, county, paid to No 52, vol 10 \$1 85
Mort. Price, town, paid to No 14, vol 10 6 00
Richard M. Johnson, White Sulphur, paid to No 52, vol 10 2 00
Jas. S. Crumbaugh, county, paid to No 13, vol 11. 1 75

We are authorized to announce that JOHN M. GLENN is a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election in August 1854.

Oct. 20, 1853.

We are authorized to announce WM T. V. BRADFORD a candidate for Sheriff of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.

Jan. 6, 1854 43-1c.

We are authorized to announce JOHN H. PAGE a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election in August 1854.

Jan. 5, 1854 4-1c.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE TOFFAIS a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.

Jan. 19, 1854 45-1c.

We are authorized to announce JAMES YOUNG a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.

Feb. 16, 1854 46-1c.

We are authorized to announce RANDOLPH DIXON a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Scott county at the ensuing election in August.

We are authorized to announce T. M. SCRUGGS a DEFENDANT candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election in August.

Feb. 16, 1854 49-1c.

To the voters of Scott County. Fellow Citizens—I would respectfully inform you that I am an INDEPENDENT voter but a DEFENDANT candidate for your suffrages at the next August election, as Assessor for the County. If elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with zeal and fidelity, and to the best of my humble abilities.

GEORGE W. BATES.

March 16, 1854 1-*

We are authorized to announce B. T. THOMPSON a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Scott county, at the ensuing election in August 1854.

March 21, 1854 2-1c.

County Court Clerk. We are authorized to announce L. B. DICKERSON a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk, at the ensuing election in August 1854.

April 13, 1854 5-1*

For County Assessor. We are authorized to announce WILSON MOORE a candidate for the office of Assessor at the ensuing election in August 1854.

April 20, 1854 7-1*

We are authorized to announce JOAN TAYLOR GRIFFITH a candidate for the office of Assessor of Scott county at the ensuing election in August 1854.

May 4, 1854 8-1*

County Judge. We are authorized to announce M. M. STEVENSON a candidate for the office of County Judge of Scott county at the ensuing election in August 1854.

May 18, 1854 9-1*

Surveyor. We are authorized to announce J. M. EWING as a candidate for the office of Surveyor of the county of Scott, at the ensuing election in August 1854.

May 18, 1854 9-1*

We are authorized to announce B. W. FINNELL a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing election in August 1854.

May 25, 1854 11-1*

We are authorized to announce JAMES R. DRYDEN a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election in August 1854.

June 1, 1854 12-1*

We are authorized to announce HENRY EDMONDSON a candidate for the office of County Assessor, at the ensuing election in August 1854.

May 4, 1854 8-3*

We are authorized to announce THOMAS KELLY a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing election in August.

June 15, 1854 13-1*

We are authorized to announce THOMAS REASON FIELDS a candidate for the office of Assessor of Scott County at the ensuing election in August 1854.

June 22, 1854 14-1*

Owing to sickness in our family we have been unable, this week, to pay much attention to our editorial business; friends, however, having voluntarily supplied deficiencies, by furnishing equally interesting matter, our readers, we presume, like ourselves, have no just cause of complaint.

AN APPEAL. To the Citizens of Georgetown and Scott County.

forborne in charity to our neighbor, than the memory of a harsh measure cruelly prosecuted, even under the sanction of law.

Win. Woigert charged with the murder of Charles Cushing, in a confectionary store in Lexington last December, was tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree, in that city, one day last week. The circumstances of this murder are doubtless fresh in the minds of our readers. A correspondent of the Louisville Times, upon the rendition of the verdict, says, "Then followed a scene which beggars description, and which God grant I may never again witness. The prisoner, entirely overcome, let his head fall on his breast, while his wife, his sister, and his mother gave vent to their anguish in heart rending screams. His wife threw herself upon his neck, and exclaimed passionately, "Oh why did I do this? why did I do this?" and, "Oh, how could those men find him guilty, when they have families! Oh! I will die." The screams gradually subsided into sobs of grief and anguish, while the mournful, harrowing scene affected judge, jury, bar, and spectators."

During the past week several gentlemen have talked rather helter-skelter with reference to us; intimating what they might, could, would or should have done to our holy corporate under certain circumstances. We are peaceable, law abiding citizens; but when professors of religion and jinotors of the law, throw off their respective cloaks, and attack us *et armis*, we wish them distinctly to understand that neither law or religion will prevent us from defending ourselves to the "hilt end;" even it to effect our purpose, we have to take the law into our own hands. *Self-defence* is the first law of nature, and we have yet to learn the doctrine that when stricken on one cheek by executives of the law or by professed disciples of the lowly Jesus, it is our duty to turn the other cheek. Theoretically we admit the truth of the doctrine; practically, in the event to which we submit, it will meet with our bitter repudiation.

On Tuesday week another trial was had in the case of the Board of Trustees vs. James Barkley, which was as successful as those which have preceded it; and the prosecuting party again asked for a continuance, until Tuesday of this week. More fees and more town expenses awaiting for the amusement of the Board and the benefit of the tax payers.

On Tuesday last the same expensive farce was re-enacted, with the same result.

AN EDITOR IN JAIL.—The George town (Ky) Herald comes to us dressed in mourning, and upon looking for the cause of the funeral appearance, we find that the editor has been committed to jail by some municipal tribunal for refusing to testify where he got his liquor.

Cin. Inq.

Like some other editors, we may have been bribed to defeat the ends of justice; but if so one thing we can never do; we believe such honor and self respect to lie at the foundation of all law, social order, and morality, and their abrogation would let in upon us, a flood of evils to which the miseries of drunkenness would be trivial in comparison. It should be a dire necessity we think, that would present the alternative of such a course—or a prison.

Whilst we protest against the position we have been made to occupy in this matter, we must deplore still more the evils which these prosecutions have introduced into this community. The trial cannot be wholly good which brings forth such bitter fruits. Personal enmities, malice and all uncharitableness have invaded the precincts of our homes and the evil grows worse, at every repetition of these futile and vexatious prosecutions.

Mrs. McBRAYER DEAD.—Mrs. McBrayer, who was so horribly wounded and maimed in the attempt to take her life several weeks ago, died at 2 o'clock on Tuesday from the effects of the injuries. Her death closes the horrid tragedy, and makes it one of the most brutal and barbarous murder ever committed in Kentucky. It will be remembered that her step-sou was generally supposed to be the perpetrator of the deed, and that he was arrested, examined, and (strange enough) admitted to bail; that his father became his bail, and that he left the county, and was afterwards said to be staying at Harrodsburg. Whether he is there now or not, we are not informed.—*Cont.*

For the Herald.

Why is it wise to be sad? Because the "wise man" was a solemn man.

PERIODICALS.

Our first, best ever-welcome friend, Blackwood has made its appearance for May.

To commend it to our friends as one of the most worthy periodicals now published, is but the reiteration of commendations that have been showered upon it since its foundation; but as we are not of those who praise because our object has an established name and place among the literary productions of the day, we claim, for our opinion of its merits, more attention than is usually given to such notices. Published by Leonard Scott & Co 54 Gold st New York. Terms \$3 per annum.

While lavishing commendatory remarks on other favorites, we must not forget the marred mood of praise claimed by the Lady's Keepsake, a neat and interesting monthly which contains much reading matter that cannot be excelled by any in the land, alike suitable for the perusal of children as well as mature age and judgment.

With entire confidence, we recommend it to our Indy friends, as a companion containing gems of literature and art, with many refining and beneficial influences associated therewith.

Terms to Mail subscribers \$1 in advance. Five copies to one address \$4 Ten copies to one address \$7. Address John S. Taylor No. 17 Ann at New York.

"The Sacred Circle" the title of a new Monthly, the first number of which is issued is well worth attention.

Its motto "Truth against the world" should do much towards its circulation, and especially from the inquiring skeptic, and the confined bigot we solicit its patronage. General themes of interest are introduced, which renders its contents not alone appropriate for a particular sect, but interesting and useful for all. Particular controversy is avoided, as is every effort to force conviction; for though firm in the defense of spiritual faith, its object is not to secure converts to spiritualism, and the reader feels himself in liberty to exercise his own judgment.

To those already enjoying the light of the knowledge of truth, we need only say, it is every way worthy your attention. Terms \$2 per annum. Address Partridge & Britain 300 Broadway New York.

To those fond of substantial reading matter, we would introduce the London Quarterly Review, the last number of which we have received, containing portions of Sacred Geography, History, Biographical sketches and also some political observations.

For literature both interesting and instructive we command this collection as worthy a place in the library of the most fastidious reader. Terms for one Review \$1 per annum; for two \$5; for three \$7 for the four \$8; for Blackwood and four Reviews \$10. Address Leonard Scott & Co 54 Gold St New York.

The "Phrenological Journal," aside from its especial dedication to the explanation of the Sciences from which it derives its title, is very worthy of public patronage; containing much information of a miscellaneous character, the solicitation and management of which does credit to the taste and judgment of the proprietors, being that peculiar blending of the interesting and useful, which never fails to arrest the attention of even a careless reader.

The "Water Cure Journal," of a similar character to the Phrenological, except with regard to the principal subject, designated in its title, is quite as worthy of the "people's" attention. As a family periodical it is very desirable, having a medical adviser equal to any of the kind published.

We know of no subjects, that are more rapidly gaining interest than the two referred to in these journals—Phrenology as a Science, though for a while rather *out of go* is again claiming a name and place among the most important of the day, and becoming a fashionable study in the East, West, North and South.

We observe that the demand for competent phrenologists is yearly increasing, which is an irrefutable argument in favor of the growing popularity of the science.

The "Water Cure" medical system is likewise becoming more and more approved of, and by some of the best minds of our country, and many of these are eminent physicians of Allopathic practice, but especially in the West to this Journal working wonders for the cause it advocates, and such a support has been gained for it that no one need fear to ride the Water cure hobby. Terms or either of the above \$1 per annum. Address, Fowlers & Wells, 302 Broadway N. Y.

We take pleasure in noticing a new medical work, the "Hydropathic Family Physician" a valuable prescriber and adviser with regard to the nature, causes and treatment of bodily ailments and casualties of every description, and containing about three hundred illustrations engraved.

The design of the author in its publication is that this new system, the greatest medical improvement known may by this means exceed its influence and establish its practice, where the professors of Homeopathy are as yet unknown.

Our best wishes are for its success, and as common sense seldom fails to decide aright we have no fear that the day is not even now at hand when pure air, clear water, cretol diet and exercise, will be universally preferred to mixtures or compound mixtures denominated medicines but more properly termed concocted poisons, and we hope this very work may do much towards establishing this happy improvement, this domestic medical treatment in popular vogue throughout our country.

"The Hydropathic Physician" can be obtained by the inclosing of \$2 50 postage prepaid to Fowlers & Wells 302 Broadway New York.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—We copy the following from the Memphis *Enquirer*, of Thursday:

Lynch Law.—We are deeply pained to announce occurrence, in Marshall county, Miss., near Chulaboma, on Saturday last, of one of the most wicked and nefarious deeds of which we can possibly conceive. The retribution, however, was as fearful as the deed was dark and dastardly. On Saturday morning, the wife of a respectable planter of Marshall county, Miss., left her dwelling and went to the field, near the house, for the purpose of sowing to some of her dead m. & c. arrangements, when she was seized by a negro man belonging to her husband, who was plowing in the field, and her person violated in the most unseemly manner. She was then choked to death. After the occurrence had become known the neighbors pursued and overtaken the villain with bloodhounds, and disposed of him in the following manner: After suffering the dogs to handle his person for some time, they shot him, though mortally, and finally hung him. The Ind. had been recently married.

For the Herald. Maysville, Ky.

Mr. FRIENDS, I hear that you have been in tribulations, persecuted and in prison; allow me as your friend to suggest some consolatory reflections, and relate some appropriate stories which may contain and yield a few drops of the oil of gladness. Remember French that he who persecutes virtue is like the envious servant who wounded himself on his master's sword in a vain attempt to rub the polish off. Remember French, remember that when the Goddess of Night first beheld the stars her eyes were so great that she distributed herself over garments over them to hide their lustre when full wide over all the skies they shone reveal'd to millions of men who else had never seen them.

Remember the fable of the birds "flow dry" who, at an indignation meeting, called them to silence the songsters whose inimitable melodies filled them with envy. After long and hoar debates they sentenced their victims to close confinement within a venerable oak whose dense foliage excluded the rays of the sun. The Owl, Hawk and Crow, with other ugly gravities kept malicious guard; but what was their surprise when they saw the old tree waving and trembling in all its limbs and leaves, with a burst of spring breezes had started from its trunk; what was their dismay when they heard a thousand tearful voices issuing from the agitated tree, in song so beautiful, so harmonious and of such unprecedented freshness and purity, it seemed that every leaf and bud and branch was melting into melody.

My dear friend let these stories remind you and your friends that persecution is certain to assist a good cause, and by no means sure to destroy a bad one. I wish to remind them that it is fully to put a falsehood in a "jig," to cure him of tipping. And moreover I would warn all of them who are law abiding citizens and who would join the epicure, and subject themselves to those who eat *Author's* that Mr. French is the only *Author* in their town.

CONSOLINE.

GLOOMY NEWS.—Our latest dispatch from Georgetown brings the intelligence that our friend French is *out of jail*. As soon as the *Flag* of last week reached that town, and his persecutors saw that we were about to come down upon them in good earnest, the locks and bars of the prison were unlashed, the doors thrown open, and French politely invited to walk out and go about his business. We are glad of this, for he will now have it in his power to give his foes the *raking fire* which we had intended giving them, in his own scathing way, and upon *scientific principles*. Give it to them French—they well deserve it.

CONSUMPTION AND SPITTING OF BLOOD.—See the certificate of Mr. Turner H. Ramsey, for many years proprietor of the Farmers' Hotel, Frederickburg, Va., and late of the City Hotel, Richmond, Va.

Dr. John Minge, of the city of Richmond, though a regular physician, and of course opposed to what he called quack medicines, was obliged to say that its good effects in the case of Mr. Ramsey, were wonderful indeed.

He had been given up by several physicians;

had tried most of the quack medicines, and was on the verge of despair as well as the grave.

We refer the public to his tell, and lengthy

certificate annexed the bottle, stating his cure.

*See advertisement.

June 21, 1854 13-4.

To the voters of Scott.

I would notify my friends and the voters of Scott county, that I honored by a majority of their suffrages for the office of Sheriff, *Barney Ginn*, of Griffin's practice, will be my deputy.

B. T. THOMPSON.

July 22, 1854 14-1.

SAVED THE LIFE'S VENDEGE DUE TO GIVING him (in the absence of any physician) a whole bottle of schnapps about a tom-tom at a time. It was only when he drank the last portion, that intoxication showed itself—powerful and sedative action of the poison. Once, make a man, who has been bitten by a venomous snake, drunk, and the victory is achieved. From that moment he is safe, and slight flesh wound. W. O. Cresson.

INGENIOUS ESCAPE FROM PRISON.—

The escape of Squires from the New Hampshire State prison, where he was sentenced to fifteen years confinement,

Death of a Sub-Marin Diver.

John Topp, a diver, employed to assist in raising wrecks from the bottom of Lake Erie, was drowned on the 29 of May, while making some experiments with apparatus. Mr. Topp was recently from Boston, where he left a wife and four children. The following particulars given in the Buffalo papers:

"Mr. Topp descended three times. The first and second times he went down some fifteen or twenty feet, each time signifying to those above to raise him. In both instances he remarked that the full air did not escape fast enough to allow him to breathe freely. Previous to going down the third time he detached the spring from the valve which allows the impure air to escape from the helmet, and directed the man who held the signal line, to observe carefully when he should reach the bottom, (about forty feet) and he prepared to answer his signals. He then entered the water and descended about thirty feet, when those above thought the diver sufficiently heavy. The signal line was immediately jerked, to ascertain whether anything was wrong; but receiving no answering signal, the diver was immediately raised from the water. On opening the helmet, the occupant of the armor was found to be quite dead, presenting a horrible spectacle—blood oozing from his eyes, ears, nose and mouth. At a depth of thirty feet the pressure of the water is equal to fifteen pounds to the square inch, and hence there must have been a pressure of at least ten tons upon the lower extremities of the diver, and this tremendous pressure forced the vital fluid to the head, bursting the blood vessels, thus causing immediate death. Not more than a minute and a half elapsed from the time he entered the water to the time he was hoisted upon the deck of the vessel."

"Mr. Topp was a diver of five years experience on the Atlantic sea-board; he had connected a length of gutta percha hose to the helmet at the place occupied by the escape valve, one end of the hose remaining above the surface of the water. This was an improvement of his own which he desired to test; and before going down the last time he had taken the valve out entirely, though he was told frequently that such experiment would prove fatal to him, and was warned not to attempt it. He persisted and unfortunately lost his life."

LAND FOR SALE.

"Mr. T. L. Underwood offers for sale, his farm in Scott county, 7 miles west of Georgetown, 3 miles north of Midway, immediately on the Trot Work road; containing about

50 ACRES;

Said land is in a high state of cultivation, having on it comfortable improvements, and well watered. Purchasers wanting a farm of this size, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

W. M. A. NUTTER, Jr.

700 ft. Obsrver copy in amount of \$250 and charge this office. J. M. 7-7-7-7

LOWER

MARKET HOUSE.

"The subscriber would respectfully notify the citizens of Georgetown, that owing to the scarcity of money, and the high price of stock, he must adopt a cash system, and his means being limited it is important to his business that this hint is not neglected, as he will be obliged to stop butchering if it is. He finds it much more convenient to have the money paid at the Market House, than to spend the day after market is over in collecting so many small sums.

He would also inform the citizens of Scott county, that he will pay the cash for sheep skins delivered at his residence in Georgetown.

R. F. KIDD.

John 9 1854-13-41.

TAKE NOTICE.

"The undersigned would respectfully notify his friends and the public generally that he purchased the entire interest of John Will West, in the Grocery at the old corner where he will still continue the business through a capable agent. He would also notify all those who are indebted to the concern, to come forward immediately and settle up the amount of their respective indebtedness, if they would save cost.

J. E. APPLEGATE.

May 25, 1854-11-11.

HOUSE & LOT AT AUCTION.

"Will be sold at public auction on Saturday, the 24th inst., the HIRSH HOUSE AND LOT, belonging to Robert W. Keene, Esq., and now occupied by W. A. Baldwin, situated on Mulberry street, in this town, for further information, apply to

P. L. MITCHELL.

June 8, 1854-13-31.

DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY

"The family residence of Dr. W. C. Webb, located on Hamilton street is offered for sale. It consists of a large and commodious dwelling containing 9 handsome rooms, besides an extensive back room, a good Kitchen, Smoke house, tea house, &c. &c. Adjoining the dwelling are two convenient and roomy offices, adapted to the use of a lawyer or physician; there is also a

LOT AND STABLE

adjoining which might be obtained with the property, which is admirably adapted, in every respect for the residence of a professional man. The whole property is in a most excellent state of repair, having been cleaned and repainted during this spring. Its location, on one of the most pleasant streets of the town, its proximity to the business portion thereof, and its numerous conveniences and pleasant surroundings, render it one of the most

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES

in town. Those who have any wish to purchase such a property, are invited to call and examine the premises. For terms, (which will be made any) in the absence of Dr. Webb apply to Col. James Rankins, or at the residence, to

Mrs. ANN D. WEBB.

May 26, 1854-11-11.

"Commonwealth, Observer and Citizen, copy 3 times and chosen this office.

Ward's Trial.

"FEW copies for sale by T. S. BARKLEY & CO. June 8, 1854-13-11.

Strayed, Stolen, or Walked Off.

"SOME five feet square, which contained like so much sand, that it is a matter of doubt by what means."

"ANSWERED.—THE BAKER!"
We have now no mark by which our whereabouts can be told, unless the eye falls upon fine, well executed DAGUERREOTYPES, over which Hancroft & Brother, can always be found.

June 8, 1854-13-11.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

BANCROFT & BRO.

"HAVE opened a splendid Gallery, where they will be happy to take pictures upon

"PURE SILVER!"

almost as large as life, and quite as natural.—If people wish pictures taken CHEAP and DURABLE, they cannot do better in any place than they can now do in Georgetown. All pictures are warranted in every way that a reasonable community can ask.

PRICES ARE NOW REDUCED:

From Ten to Thirty percent. lower than they have ever been in this place.

We have a splendid stock of

LOCKETS!

FANCY CASES.

CALL AND SEE!

April 27, 1854-7-11.

SAM. KEENE says: "Tom, and the Gentlemen in us, and we will send you the darkness!"

Well, Sam., as you have long prospered with your custom, I believe I would as soon make a small exchange with you as not; I have some of the Gentlemen's (P) customs to spare.

By the way, we have just received another supply of that fine old Gold tent Tobacco.

THOS. S. BARKLEY & CO.

May 25.

LARDOL.

200 GALLONS best winter Lord Oil in

May 11 T. S. BARKLEY & CO

LOOK!

BEFORE YOU BUY

And get the Best Bargain You Can!

As Great Reference and respect shown to CANE CUSTOMERS as may reasonably be expected at Lexington or else.

Where

WE are now in receipt of a full and complete supply as we have ever had;—intend to keep them up, and last not least expect to always be on hand, to offer them to customers on the most accommodating terms.

Our stock comprises every variety of Groceries, a general assortment of Hardware, Quenware, Stoneware, and Color Ware, together with a great variety of Fancy Articles: To wit:

10 lbs. 5 year old Whisky;
A Superb article Old Brandy and—
A small lot Old Hoots and Shoes.

FISH.

Salmon, Shad, Herring, Mackerel, Lake and Cod Fish.

FRUITS.

Cranberries, Fresh Peaches, Dried Peaches, Raisins and Pies Fruits.

CHEESE.

Western Reserve, English Dairy and Pines Apple.

Lard Oil.

One barrel Winter Strained—just received

Dried Beef.

A fine lot—just received.

Chider Vinegar.

Five barrels best quality—made myself.

Lime.

Ten bbls. White Utica.

Tobacco.

An unusually large lot and some very superior;—call and see the "Bells of the West," "Creole," &c.

Cigars.

A large lot Spanish and half-Spanish do

Fishing Tackle.

A large lot Hooks and Lines cheaper than "Jeff" or "Tom" Barkley sell them.

Flour and Meal.

Mr. Frost has promised to keep us constantly supplied with a first rate flour.

Cheaper Still.

All our Alles bargains not yet disposed of.

I would make a special mention of a large lot

of Looking Glasses and Looking Glass Plates; Table Cutlery, Tea Trays, single or in sets; Brass Candelsticks, &c.

Give a call and if you do not find it to your interest, I certainly shall not: expect you to buy.

S. Y. KEENE.

April 13, 1854-5-11.

1854. NEW GOODS! 1854.

NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber encoureged by the very

liberal patronage hitherto extended

to him, will respectfully inform his friends and the public in general that he has enlarged his

SPRING & SUMMER, STAPLE & FANCY GOODS;

Consisting in part of Cloths, Cambric, Vest, Lungs, Silk, Calicoes, Bleached and Dried Cottons, &c., &c.

A very large and general assortment of

BOTS AND SHOES, OF EVERY VARIETY & SIZE;

MATS AND CAPS, &c.

QUEENSWARE,

GLASSWARE;

Together with a general assortment of such

goods as are usually kept in Dry Goods Stores

with Tea, Coffee, Suds, &c., &c., as well as many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at small advance on Eastern cost for Cash, or to prompt paying customers.

Those wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to give him an early call, at his Store Room, one door above J. T. Davies, on Main Street.

MILTON STEVENSON.

April 13, 1854-5-11.

Four and Meat.

BEST Flour and Meal always on hand and

for sale by J. E. APPLEGATE.

March 3.

1854. Commonwealth, Observer and Citizen, copy 3 times and chosen this office.

1854. Ward's Trial.

FEW copies for sale by T. S. BARKLEY & CO.

June 8, 1854-13-11.

1854. Commonwealth, Observer and Citizen, copy 3 times and chosen this office.

J. BLATTY.

N. SPEARS, 18

NEW SPRING GOODS.

BEAUTY & SPEARS.

GEORGETOWN, KY.

STORE at the splendid Business House formerly occupied by Mitchell & Hall

on the corner.

DEALERS IN

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND

DRY GOODS.

Our stock is very large and complete, and having been brought principally for Cash and

we are able to sell as low as any house in the State.

Goods received per express throughout the season.

We would be pleased to show our goods to all persons wishing to buy and think we can satisfy them by an examination,

that this is the house for beautiful goods and cheap bargains.

March 21, 1854-11-11.

BEAUTY & SPEARS.

P. S. A. beautiful lot of Carpeting Matting & just received by

B. & S.

N. H. An extra lot of superior Coffee, Tea, and Granulated Sugar just received by

B. & S.

March 23, 1854-2-16.

DEPARTMENT.

YOUNG CLEVELAND!